

Generational differences and gender gap - Preliminary conclusions



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Processes Influencing Democratic Ownership and Participation

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Participation in our days...

- Decrease of number of **young people** engaged in civic and political issues (Magalhães & Moral, 2008; Putnam, 2000) and/or new ways of engagement? (Gauthier, 2003; Pleyers, 2005)
- Despite the guidelines in order to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women, literature suggests a persistent **gender** gap in participation - (Burns 2007; Paxton, Kunhovich & Hughes, 2007; Norris, 2002; Dalton 2000)
- **Minority groups** and **immigrants** have been identified as minorities in terms of civic and political participation (Vogel & Triandafyllidou 2007; Putnam, 2000)

Beyond this presentation...

- PIDOP – main goal is to investigate a range of diverse groups that are at risk of political disengagement due to age, gender, ethnicity or migration



- Several qualitative research work has been done up till now
- At this phase, all teams are collecting data – by questionnaire
- A pilot study was conducted in order to validate the questionnaire – using the data we can also analyse (in a very preliminary way) predicts of young people's participation

Dimensions of the PIDOP questionnaire

PERSONAL & DEMOGRAPHIC

education, religiosity, ideology, age, gender

EMOTIONS

emotions towards social issues (environment and discrimination), trust in institutions, support minority rights (equal rights, cultural rights, affirmative action)

MOTIVATIONS AND GOALS

Political interest, attention, motivations to participation (personal enhancement, social change), pro-sociality

PERCEIVED POWER/INFLUENCE

self and collective political efficacy (internal efficacy, lack of efficacy, collective efficacy- gender, age, ethnic groups) perceived effectiveness of participation

(SOCIAL) CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPATION

Political knowledge, trust in politics (government, forms of government)

SOCIAL IDENTITIES & SENSE OF BELONGING

sense of community, strength of identification, social well-being, perceived discrimination

PERCEIVED OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS

barriers to participation, social norms (approve engagement, social change, involvement of peers and parent)

Direct

Participation ($\alpha = .73$)

Participation on the net ($\alpha = .87$)

Civic engagement ($\alpha = .60$)

Vote

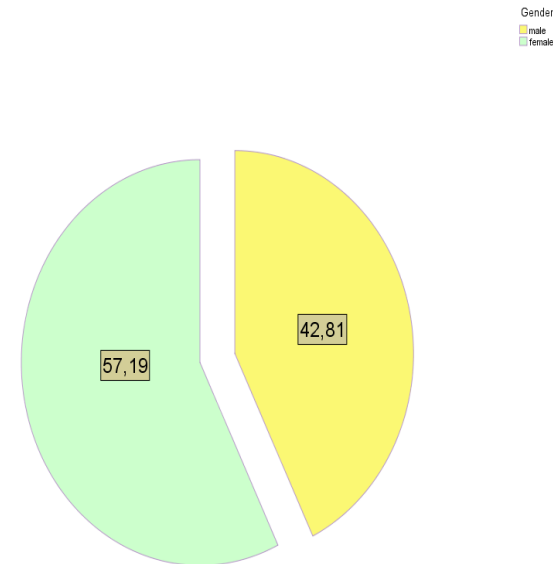
Boycott or buy certain products

Sample – Pilot study

634 participants

Age from 16 to 26 years old
273 – youngest group (16-19)
361 – oldest group (20-26)

Male - 287
Female – 347



Data collected: Surrey, Liege, Masaryk, Jena, Bologna, Porto, Ankara...

Results – MANOVA

| Effect | Pillai's Trace | F | Hypothesis df | Error df | Sig. | Partial Eta Squared |
|--------------|----------------|--------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------------|
| gender | ,030 | 3,659 | 5,000 | 597,000 | ,003* | ,030 |
| age | ,190 | 28,092 | 5,000 | 597,000 | ,000* | ,190 |
| gender * age | ,011 | 1,360 | 5,000 | 597,000 | ,238 | ,011 |

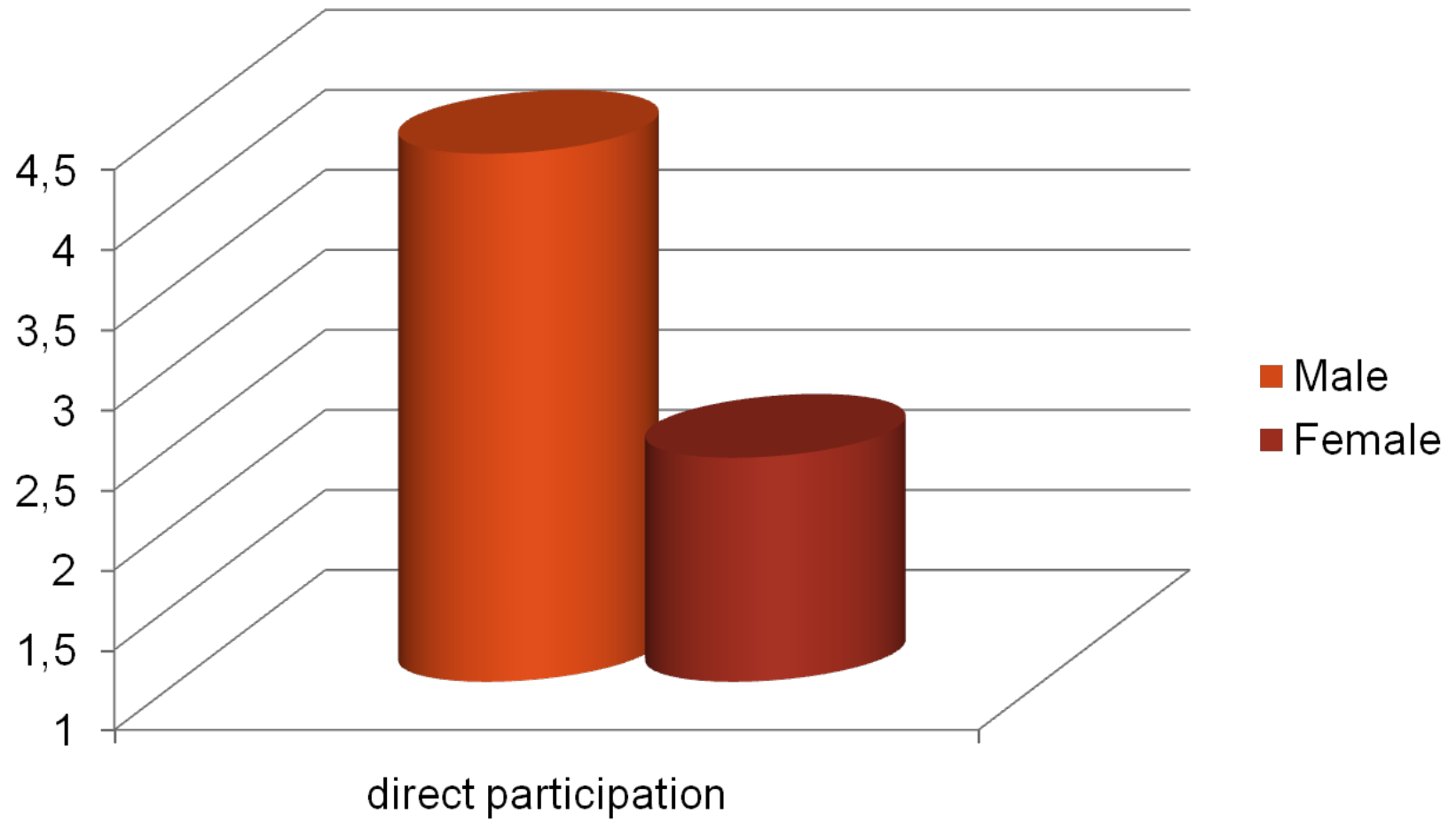
* $p \leq 0.05$

Results – MANOVA

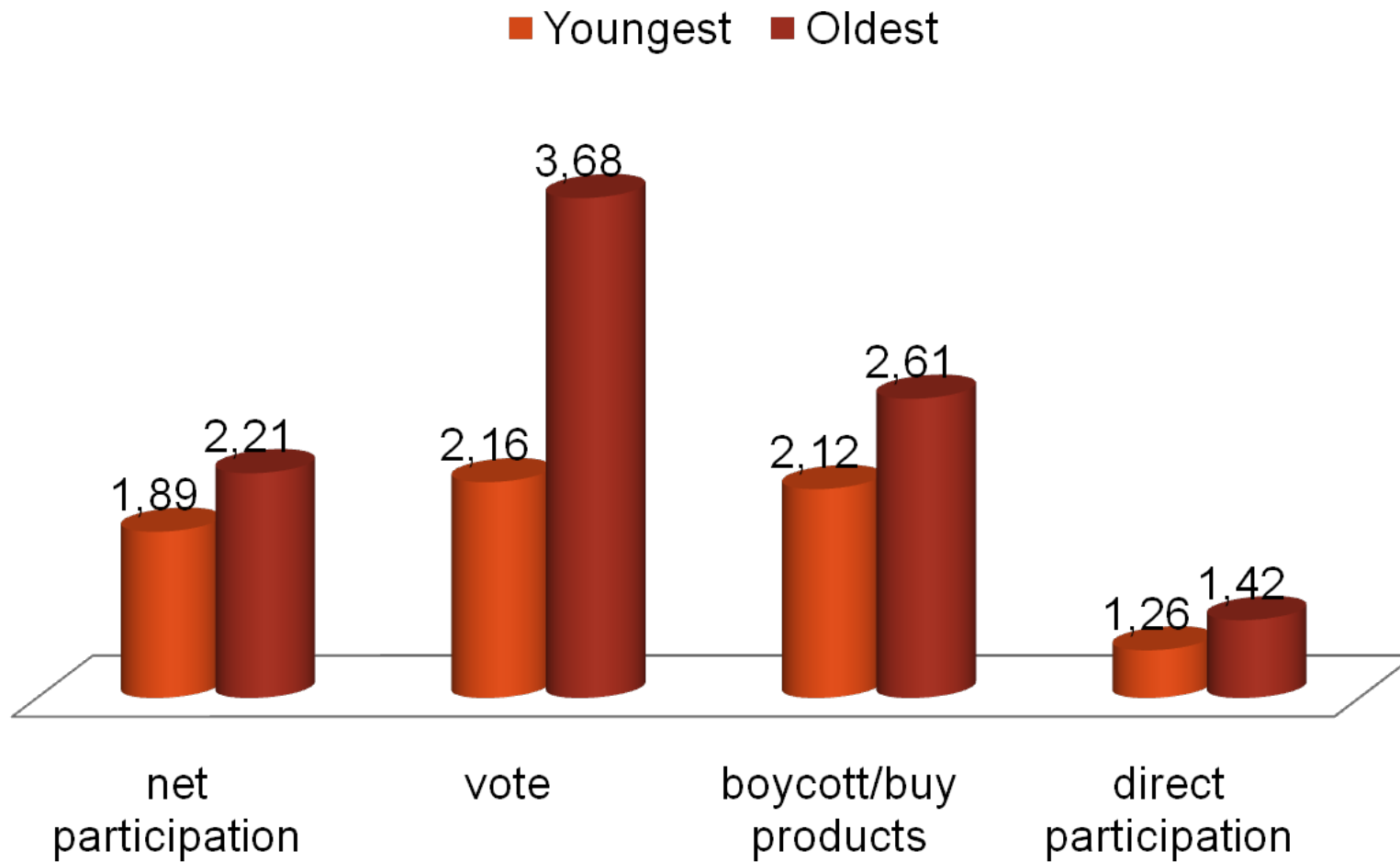
| Source | Dependent Variable | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---------------|---------------------------------|----|-------------|---------|-------|
| Gender | Participation on the net | 1 | 2,538 | 2,606 | ,107 |
| | Vote | 1 | 3,749 | 1,451 | ,229 |
| | Boycott or buy certain products | 1 | ,395 | ,209 | ,648 |
| | Civic engagement | 1 | ,847 | 1,161 | ,282 |
| | Direct participation | 1 | 3,258 | 8,892 | ,003* |
| Age | Participation on the net | 1 | 14,236 | 14,615 | ,000* |
| | Vote | 1 | 335,771 | 129,930 | ,000* |
| | Boycott or buy certain products | 1 | 33,952 | 17,938 | ,000* |
| | Civic engagement | 1 | 1,193 | 1,635 | ,201 |
| | Direct participation | 1 | 3,803 | 10,378 | ,001* |

* p ≤0.05

Gender effects



Age effects



Results

- Age seems to have a positive effect on four different forms of participation: vote, boycott or buy certain products, direct participation and participation on the net
- Gender has a positive effect on direct participation



What is the contribution of age and gender when we introduce others dimensions? – Regression linear model

Using dimensions as models....

1. PERSONAL & DEMOGRAPHIC

education, religiosity, ideology, age, gender

2. EMOTIONS

emotions towards social issues (environment and discrimination), trust in institutions, support minority rights (equal rights, cultural rights, affirmative action)

3. MOTIVATIONS AND GOALS

Political interest, attention, motivations to participation (personal enhancement, social change), pro-sociality

4. PERCEIVED POWER/INFLUENCE

self and collective political efficacy (internal efficacy, lack of efficacy, collective efficacy- gender, age, ethnic groups) perceived effectiveness of participation

5. (SOCIAL) CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPATION

Political knowledge, trust in politics (government, forms of government)

6. SOCIAL IDENTITIES & SENSE OF BELONGING

sense of community, strength of identification, social well-being, perceived discrimination

7. PERCEIVED OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS

barriers to participation, social norms (approve engagement, social change, involvement of peers and parent)

Direct Participation ($\alpha = .73$)

Participation on the net ($\alpha = .87$)

Civic engagement ($\alpha = .60$)

Vote

Boycott or buy certain products

Results – Regression

Direct participation

Model Summary^h

| | | | | | Change Statistics | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----|-----|---------------|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | R Square Change | F Change | df1 | df2 | Sig. F Change |
| 1 | ,356 ^a | ,127 | ,116 | ,59341 | ,127 | 12,190 | 5 | 420 | ,000 |
| 2 | ,473 ^b | ,224 | ,201 | ,56418 | ,097 | 7,377 | 7 | 413 | ,000 |
| 3 | ,564 ^c | ,318 | ,290 | ,53209 | ,094 | 11,265 | 5 | 408 | ,000 |
| 4 | ,617 ^d | ,381 | ,347 | ,51010 | ,063 | 8,186 | 5 | 403 | ,000 |
| 5 | ,627 ^e | ,393 | ,355 | ,50687 | ,012 | 2,720 | 3 | 400 | ,044 |
| 6 | ,636 ^f | ,405 | ,356 | ,50649 | ,012 | 1,085 | 7 | 393 | ,372 |
| 7 | ,682 ^g | ,465 | ,416 | ,48261 | ,060 | 10,963 | 4 | 389 | ,000 |

g. Predictors: (Constant), 1. Religiosity, male_dummy, in political terms, how would you describe yourself?, What was the highest level of education which you completed?, Age_dummy 2. Interpersonal trust, Trust in institutions, Emotions environment, Support for minority rights (equal rights; affirmative action, cultural rights), emotions discrimination, Pro-social, 3. Political attentiveness, Motivations to participate (social change, personal Enhancement), Political interest , 4. Collective efficacy (ethnic groups, gender, age) Lack of external efficacy , Direct participation effectiveness, Internal political efficacy, 5. Trust in others forms of government, Political Knowledge, Trust in government leaders 6. Sense of community opportunities to young people , Have you ever felt excluded or discriminated against? Strength of identity (gender, European, age) Social well-being, Collective community change 7. Barriers to participate, Social norms (approval friends, parents, and place of worship, involvement of peers and parents, social change)

h. Dependent Variable: Direct participation

Wich variables contributes most to predicting direct participation....

PERSONAL & DEMOGRAPHIC

Ideology ($B = -.144, p = .02$)

Education ($B = .084, p = .044$)

$R^2 = .127$

EMOTIONS

Support minority rights: equal rights

($B = -.198, p = .000*$)

SMR: affirmative action ($B = .143, p = .002*$)

$R^2 = .224$

MOTIVATIONS AND GOALS

$R^2 = .318$

PERCEIVED POWER/INFLUENCE

Perceived effectiveness ($B = 0.25, p = .000$)

$R^2 = .381$

(SOCIAL) CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPATION

$R^2 = .393$

SOCIAL IDENTITIES & SENSE OF BELONGING

$R^2 = .405$

OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS

Barriers to participation

($B = -.100, p = .016$)

Social norms : involvement of peers and parents ($B = .27, p = .000*$)

$R^2 = .465$

* $p \leq .05$

Results – Regression

Participation on the net

Model Summary^h

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Change Statistics | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----|-----|---------------|
| | | | | | R Square Change | F Change | df1 | df2 | Sig. F Change |
| 1 | ,200 ^a | ,040 | ,029 | ,98059 | ,040 | 3,498 | 5 | 420 | ,004 |
| 2 | ,335 ^b | ,112 | ,086 | ,95092 | ,072 | 4,802 | 7 | 413 | ,000 |
| 3 | ,614 ^c | ,376 | ,350 | ,80184 | ,264 | 34,571 | 5 | 408 | ,000 |
| 4 | ,730 ^d | ,534 | ,508 | ,69778 | ,157 | 27,153 | 5 | 403 | ,000 |
| 5 | ,733 ^e | ,538 | ,509 | ,69719 | ,004 | 1,225 | 3 | 400 | ,300 |
| 6 | ,741 ^f | ,550 | ,513 | ,69424 | ,012 | 1,486 | 7 | 393 | ,170 |
| 7 | ,754 ^g | ,569 | ,529 | ,68310 | ,019 | 4,233 | 4 | 389 | ,002 |

g. Predictors: (Constant), 1. Religiosity, male_dummy, in political terms, how would you describe yourself? , What was the highest level of education which you completed?, Age_dummy
 2. Interpersonal trust, Trust in institutions, Emotions environment, Support for minority rights (equal rights; affirmative action, cultural rights), emotions discrimination, Pro-social, 3. Political attentiveness, Motivations to participate (social change, personal Enhancement), Political interest , 4. Collective efficacy (ethnic groups, gender, age) Lack of external efficacy , net participation effectiveness, Internal political efficacy, 5. Trust in others forms of government, Political Knowledge, Trust in government leaders 6. Sense of community opportunities to young people , Have you ever felt excluded or discriminated against? Strength of identity (gender, European, age) Social well-being, Collective community change 7. Barriers to participate, Social norms (approval friends, parents, and place of worship; involvement of peers and parents; Social change)

h. Dependent Variable: Participation on the net

Wich variables contributes most to predicting participation on the net....

$R^2 = .538$

$R^2 = .040$

PERSONAL & DEMOGRAPHIC

(SOCIAL) CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPATION

$R^2 = .112$

EMOTIONS

$R^2 = .550$

$R^2 = .378$

MOTIVATIONS AND GOALS

Political interest ($B = .157, p = .002^*$)

Political attentiveness ($B = .125, p = .029^*$)

SOCIAL IDENTITIES & SENSE OF BELONGING

$R^2 = .569$

$R^2 = .534$

PERCEIVED POWER/INFLUENCE

Internal efficacy ($B = .138, p = .011^*$)

Perceived effectiveness of participation ($B = .412, p = .000^*$)

PERCEIVED OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS

Social norms (involvement of peers and parent ($B = .115, p = .000^*$))

* $p \leq .05$

Results – Regression

Civic engagement

Model Summary^h

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Change Statistics | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----|-----|---------------|
| | | | | | R Square Change | F Change | df1 | df2 | Sig. F Change |
| 1 | ,216 ^a | ,047 | ,035 | ,83662 | ,047 | 4,115 | 5 | 420 | ,001 |
| 2 | ,333 ^b | ,111 | ,085 | ,81469 | ,064 | 4,274 | 7 | 413 | ,000 |
| 3 | ,452 ^c | ,204 | ,171 | ,77551 | ,093 | 9,555 | 5 | 408 | ,000 |
| 4 | ,553 ^d | ,306 | ,268 | ,72872 | ,102 | 11,817 | 5 | 403 | ,000 |
| 5 | ,562 ^e | ,316 | ,273 | ,72631 | ,010 | 1,890 | 3 | 400 | ,131 |
| 6 | ,591 ^f | ,349 | ,296 | ,71449 | ,034 | 2,907 | 7 | 393 | ,006 |
| 7 | ,633 ^g | ,401 | ,345 | ,68935 | ,051 | 8,297 | 4 | 389 | ,000 |

g. Predictors: (Constant), 1. Religiosity, male_dummy, in political terms, how would you describe yourself?, What was the highest level of education which you completed?, Age_dummy 2. Interpersonal trust, Trust in institutions, Emotions environment, Support for minority rights (equal rights; affirmative action, cultural rights), emotions discrimination, Pro-social, 3. Political attentiveness, Motivations to participate (social change, personal Enhancement), Political interest , 4. Collective efficacy (ethnic groups, gender, age) Lack of external efficacy, Civic engagement effectiveness, Internal political efficacy, 5. Trust in others forms of government, Political Knowledge, Trust in government leaders 6. Sense of community opportunities to young people , Have you ever felt excluded or discriminated against? Strength of identity (gender, European, age) Social well-being, Collective community change 7. Barriers to participate, Social norms (approval friends, parents, and place of worship, involvement of peers and parents, social change)

h. Dependent Variable: Civic engagement

Which variables contribute most to predicting civic engagement....

PERSONAL & DEMOGRAPHIC

$R^2 = .047$

$R^2 = .111$

EMOTIONS

SMR - Equal rights ($B = -.126, P = .016^*$)

Trust in institutions ($B = -.105, p = .048^*$)

Interpersonal trust ($B = -.099, p = .025^*$)

$R^2 = .204$

MOTIVATIONS AND GOALS

$R^2 = .306$

PERCEIVED POWER/INFLUENCE

Perceived effectiveness ($B = .355, p = .000^*$)

$R^2 = .316$

(SOCIAL) CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPATION

Trust in politics (government, $B = .108, p = .040^*$)

$R^2 = .349$

SOCIAL IDENTITIES & SENSE OF BELONGING

Strength of identification age ($B = -.115, p = .038^*$)

Social well Being ($B = .132, p = .006^*$)

$R^2 = .401$

PERCEIVED OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS

Barriers to participation,
($B = -.116, p = .008^*$)

Social norms (Involvement of peers and parent
($B = .222, p = .000^*$))

* $p \leq .05$

Results – Regression Vote

Model Summary^h

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Change Statistics | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----|-----|---------------|
| | | | | | R Square Change | F Change | df1 | df2 | Sig. F Change |
| 1 | ,468 ^a | ,219 | ,210 | 1,58092 | ,219 | 23,593 | 5 | 420 | ,000 |
| 2 | ,490 ^b | ,240 | ,218 | 1,57332 | ,020 | 1,581 | 7 | 413 | ,139 |
| 3 | ,532 ^c | ,283 | ,253 | 1,53759 | ,043 | 4,883 | 5 | 408 | ,000 |
| 4 | ,599 ^d | ,359 | ,324 | 1,46250 | ,076 | 9,595 | 5 | 403 | ,000 |
| 5 | ,602 ^e | ,362 | ,322 | 1,46435 | ,003 | ,660 | 3 | 400 | ,577 |
| 6 | ,609 ^f | ,371 | ,320 | 1,46657 | ,009 | ,827 | 7 | 393 | ,565 |
| 7 | ,613 ^g | ,376 | ,319 | 1,46822 | ,005 | ,779 | 4 | 389 | ,539 |

g. Predictors: (Constant), 1. Religiosity, male_dummy, in political terms, how would you describe yourself?, What was the highest level of education which you completed?, Age_dummy 2. Interpersonal trust, Trust in institutions, Emotions environment, Support for minority rights (equal rights; affirmative action, cultural rights), emotions discrimination, Pro-social, 3. Political attentiveness, Motivations to participate (social change, personal Enhancement), Political interest , 4. Collective efficacy (ethnic groups, gender, age) Lack of external efficacy , vote effectiveness, Internal political efficacy, 5. Trust in others forms of government, Political Knowledge, Trust in government leaders 6. Sense of community opportunities to young people , Have you ever felt excluded or discriminated against? Strength of identity (gender, European, age) Social well-being, Collective community change 7. Barriers to participate, Social norms (approval friends, parents, and place of worship, involvement of peers and parents, social change)

Dependent variables: Vote

Which variables contribute most to predicting vote

$R^2 = .219$

PERSONAL & DEMOGRAPHIC

Age ($B = .367$, $p = .000^*$)

$R^2 = .240$

EMOTIONS

$R^2 = .283$

MOTIVATIONS AND GOALS

Motivations to participation - Personal Enhancement ($B = -.174$, $p = .005^*$)

$R^2 = .359$

PERCEIVED POWER/INFLUENCE

Perceived effectiveness of participation ($B = .265$, $p = .000^*$)

$R^2 = .362$

(SOCIAL) CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPATION

$R^2 = .371$

SOCIAL IDENTITIES & SENSE OF BELONGING

$R^2 = .376$

PERCEIVED OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS

* $p \leq .05$

Which variables contribute most to predicting boycott or buy products...

$R^2 = .441$

PERSONAL & DEMOGRAPHIC

$R^2 = .098$

(SOCIAL) CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPATION

$R^2 = .162$

EMOTIONS

Support minority rights - Equal rights (B = .119, p = .029*)

$R^2 = .453$

SOCIAL IDENTITIES & SENSE OF BELONGING

Sense of community – Collective community change (B = .114, p = .023*)

$R^2 = .1218$

MOTIVATIONS AND GOALS

$R^2 = .476$

PERCEIVED OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS

Social norms - Involvement of peers and parent (B = .176, p = .009*)

PERCEIVED POWER/INFLUENCE

Perceived effectiveness of boycott or buy (B = .485, p = .000*)

$R^2 = .440$

* p ≤ .05

In sum....

- Age and gender are important, however introducing other variables, they seem to have a minor role – excepting on vote behaviour
- Effectiveness of participation has a positive effect on all forms of participation
- Different forms of participation = different predictors
 - “Social identities & sense of belonging” has a important effect on civic engagement - also on boycott or buy certain products
 - Involvement of peers and parents is a good predictor - excepting on vote behaviour
 - “Emotions” – specially support minority rights scale - is a strong predictor of civic engagement, direct participation and boycott or buy certain products
 - “Motivations and goals” is one of the best predictors of participation on net and vote – but is not significant for the others forms of participation
 - Trust on government is one of the best predictors of civic engagement

Thank you for your attention!

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